

US009448164B2

(12) United States Patent Gulati et al.

(54) SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR NONINVASIVE BLOOD GLUCOSE AND

OTHER ANALYTE DETECTION AND MEASUREMENT USING COLLISION COMPUTING

(71) Applicant: Zyomed Corp., Altadena, CA (US)

(72) Inventors: Sandeep Gulati, La Canada Flintridge,

CA (US); **Timothy L. Ruchti**, Gurnee, IL (US); **William Van Antwerp**, Valencia, CA (US); **John L. Smith**,

Portland, OR (US)

(73) Assignee: **Zyomed Corp.**, Altadena, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this

patent is extended or adjusted under 35

U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: 14/993,819

(22) Filed: Jan. 12, 2016

(65) Prior Publication Data

US 2016/0139045 A1 May 19, 2016

Related U.S. Application Data

- (62) Division of application No. 14/869,550, filed on Sep. 29, 2015.
- (60) Provisional application No. 62/057,496, filed on Sep. 30, 2014, provisional application No. 62/057,103, filed on Sep. 29, 2014.
- (51) **Int. Cl.** *G01J 5/02* (2006.01) *G01N 21/3577* (2014.01)
 (Continued)
- (52) **U.S. CI.**CPC *G01N 21/3577* (2013.01); *A61B 5/0075* (2013.01); *A61B 5/024* (2013.01); (Continued)
- (58) **Field of Classification Search**CPC ... G01N 21/314; G01N 21/359; G01N 21/49
 See application file for complete search history.

(10) Patent No.: US 9,448,164 B2

(45) **Date of Patent:** Sep. 20, 2016

(56) References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,638,640 A 3,761,921 A 2/1972 Shaw 9/1973 Adler et al. (Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

CA 2337097 A1 1/2000 CA 2454894 A1 7/2004 (Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Rand D and Steiglitz K, 'Computing with Solitons,' Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Jul. 1, 2007, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey (Publ), pp. 1-44, http://www.cs.princeton.edu/~ken/EncycArticle070207.pdf, (Thesis).

(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Kiho Kim (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Goodwin Procter LLP

(57) ABSTRACT

In a noninvasive system for detection/measurement of glucose and other analytes in a medium such as tissue, spectra from the medium are deconstructed into features. Conditioned features, which contain frequency components specific to glucose or the other analytes, are derived from one or more features by modulating a carrier kernel with the feature. The conditioned features are computationally collided with one or more Zyotons that are co-dependent with the conditioned features. One or more collisions amplify a property of the analyte e.g., energy absorbed by glucose in tissue from radiation directed to the skin. A gradient of several values of the amplified property, each value corresponding to a particular radiation pattern according to a spectroscopic tomographic sequence, is used to select a suitable projector curve, with which a representative amplified value is projected to an accurate estimate of the concentration of glucose or the other analytes, without needing personalized calibration.

48 Claims, 207 Drawing Sheets

